THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, S. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Home for Aged Women.

PAPER DUE ON HOLIDAYS.

Superintendent of Printing.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SALARY AND FEE BILL.

House Amendments Rejected.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1871.

SENATE.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON: Incorporating the Home for Aged Protestant Women at Pittsburgh, with Miss Jane Holmes, Mrs. Brunot, Mrs. Harper, and Mrs. Wm. Fall as principal corporators.

TRANSCRIPTS OF JUDGMENTS.

By Mr. BUTAN: Extending the Juniata county act of 1870 relative to appeals from transcripts of justices of the peace to Beaver county.

INDISPUTABLE PAPER DUE ON HOLIDAYS.

By Mr. DECHERT: Making checks, notes, etc., due on any public holiday, when that day falls on Sunday, to become due on Saturday instead of Monday.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

By Mr. EVANS: Abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Supplement for the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, authorizing them to hold additional real estate, and erect a boarding house for working women.

The following Senate bill came up on private calendar.

OIL TRAFFIC.

Repealing the provision of the act of 1868, as to the minimum price fixed for the carriage of oil, and to the traffic on Oil Creek and the Allegheny River Railway. Passed.

TOWNSHIP ADDITION.

Erecting parts of Reserve and McClure township into a city district adjoining Allegheny, for voting purposes only.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to lay over. Carried.

Adjourned until afternoon.

The Constitutional Convention on Public Printing met and adjourned for two weeks without transacting any business.

In the afternoon the Private Calendar was continued.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to amend the

ALLEGHENY SALARY AND FEE BILL

by striking out all the amendments made by the House last Tuesday. Adopted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG made a speech sustaining the bill as demanded by the people, candidates having been pledged for it. The bill then passed finally as amended by Mr. Graham.

CHANGE OF VENUE

The bill repealing the act of 1867, changing venue in certain cases from Allegheny to Jefferson county. Passed.

The supplies to

PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT

passed as it came from the House.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The bill from the House authorizing the Allegheny Courts to designate a weekly paper for legal advertising, was on motion of Mr. Graham, laid over.

PITTSBURGH LOTS.

The bill from the House for the registration of Pittsburgh lots, was passed.

SEWERS.

The bill from the House for the construction of sewers in Ormsby and lines for sewers, street grading and paving, was passed.

COMMISSIONERS' BONDS.

The bill from the House, authorizing the Allegheny County Commissioners to provide an office for the Coroner, was passed

TREASURERS' BONDS.

A bill from the House requiring the Treasurers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities to give bonds to the State for collection of State mercantile licenses, was killed at the instance of Messrs. Graham and Anderson.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The bill from the House authorizing the Lawrence sub-school district of Pittsburgh to give eight per cent. on moneys loaned, was passed.

HOUSE.

Private calendar day. The following House bill were considered.

STAY OF EXECUTION

In the Allegheny Common Pleas, from the date of the writ so in the District Court. Objected by Mr. White.

LIGONIER VALLEY RAILWAY.

Making the stock held the capital stock of the Ligonier Valley Railroad Company, although five dollars were not paid in at the time the subscriptions were made. Passed.

Incorporating the

CITIZENS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Passed.

CHANGE OF NAME AND TERMINUS.

Changing the name of the Ligonier and Latrobe Railroad to the Ligonier Valley Railroad; changing the terminus to Latrobe, and appointing new commissioners. Passed.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Paying Benjamin Singerly five dollars per volume for printing the History of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Objected by Mr. Smith of Dauphin.

PRIVILEGES TO CORPORATIONS.

The following Senate bills were considered:

Authorizing corporations to subscribe or purchase stock and purchase bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

Authorizing the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

To subscribe or purchase capital stock and guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.

Supplement increasing the number of directors to thirteen. Passed.

Supplement for the

CITIZENS' CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorizing them to deal in promissory notes and other negotiable paper and loan money. Passed.

GAS AUTHORITIES.

Authorizing Bellefonte to levy a one per cent. borough tax. Passed.

INDIANA BOROUGH.

Extending the limits of Indiana borough. Passed.

CHANGE OF RAILWAY NAME.

Changing the name of the Buffalo and Washington, to the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway Company. Passed.

ST. LOUIS

Jim Fisk invests in the Missouri Pacific Railroad—Another Big Newspaper Project—Over the Gulf—Water Route along the Gulf Coast and across Florida—Attempted suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—It is reported at Jefferson City, that James Fisk, Jr., has purchased a large interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is known here that some $600,000 of this stock, owned and controlled by the Missouri Bridge Company, is for sale, and that Mr. Jay on the one hand, and Mr. Parsons, of the Missouri, Kentucky and Texas Railroad, on the other, are bidders for it. Mr. Jay is said to be backed by the Barings and Mr. Good, while behind Parsons are the Pennsylvania Central and the Atlantic and Pacific interests.

Postmaster Hazard, as representative of the Postmaster Richardson Syndicate, Superintendent Richardson, President of the Board of Trade, Mayor Brown, and eight others, left for Washington, to oppose the location of the Newport bridge according to the plans made.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the subject of a water route to the Mississippi river along the Gulf coast, and across the Peninsula of Florida to the Atlantic, reported the feasibility of such a route, and presented a resolution that the Board of Trade memorialize Congress to make an appropriation for the completion of the work, under Government officers, of the proposed water line, and estimate the cost of the appropriation for an easy passage for first class western river steamers and barges.

An old woman named Thomas Smith, in a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He inflicted a terrible wound, from which he will probably die soon.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1871.

SENATE.

A GALLANT ACT AT LAST REWARDED.

The House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to Geo. F. Robinson in recognition of his services in saving the life of Secretary Seward, was taken up on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, who said such services would have been recognized by any other government long ere this, and that this thing, if it was done at all, should be done gracefully. Passed.

MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR.

Mr. PRATT presented a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature for an appropriation for the completion of the harbor of Michigan City, Lake Michigan. Ordered to be printed and referred.

REMISSION OF CERTAIN DUTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely the House joint resolution to remit the duties on certain imported articles donated for the benefit of the destitute citizens of France.

Mr. SHERMAN explained in regard to this bill that the Finance Committee sympathized entirely with the object, but thought it impracticable, as it would be impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to pass upon all articles of imported merchandise covered by the bill.

Mr. SUMNER—"Does the Senator see any way in which the object can be accomplished?"

Mr. SHERMAN—"Only by direct appropriation from the Treasury."

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments, the Post office appropriation. Bill ordered to be printed.

MAIL TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

One of the amendments authorizes the Postmaster General to increase the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan by doubling the number of trips by the means of steamers of five thousand tons burden, and increasing the subsidy of the China Mail Line $500,000 to $1,000,000.

PORT HARKER TURNED INTO A NURSERY.

Mr. ROSS introduced a joint resolution, granting the Fort Harker Military Reservation to the State of Kansas as an experimental school for tree culture. Referred.

SELECTION OF MILITARY CADETS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the selection of cadets to military and naval academies. Referred. In making such appointments, representatives are required to select one from the three applicants standing highest after a competitive examination, conducted by a committee of three residents of the district, who are to be designated by said representative. The bill also prohibits the examination or admission within three years of any candidate who fails to pass at an examination at the military or naval academy.

DECEASED FOREIGN OFFICIALS.

Mr. SUMNER from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back to the House bill directing the Secretary of State to cause to be brought home and interred, the remains of Thos. Jefferson Dorsey Fowler, man and Elisha N. Soulnier, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz. Sumner explained that the enactment of the Committee was reached very reluctantly, and only because they believed that the passage of the bill would be practically the settlement made by which the government would be bound to bring home the remains of all public servants who died abroad. On his motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE ARKANSAS U. S. COURTS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Rice, took up, as business, for the second hour, the House bill authoring terms of the U. S. United States District Courts to be held at Helena, Ark.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the bill as one creating new judicial districts unnecessarily. Adjourned until this afternoon.

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HOUSE.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION.

Mr. BECK, from the Conference Committee on the West Point Military Academy appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, called up the contested election case of Sheafe vs. Tillman, in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. The resolution declares Sheafe, contestant, not entitled to a seat, and Tillman, the sitting member, is, and that Sheafe, should be paid $4,500 for the expenses of the contest. The resolutions were agreed to without discussion, some surprise to the surprise of Mr. Brooks, who had arranged to have a two hours' delay, but much to the amusement and satisfaction of the House.

Mr. BROOKS however moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion being a debatable one, he proceeded to deliver his speech in favor of the report.

The discussion continued a couple of hours when the resolutions were again agreed to.

THE WEST POINT DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. ASPER moved to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the West Point Academy difficulties. Agreed to.

The resolutions reported by the Committee are as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend the Secretary of War to restore Cadets Baird, Barnes and Fleckenger to the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect with the beginning of the next academic year, and then permit them to proceed with the fourth class without further punishment for offences heretofore committed by them.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what members of the first class were instigators and leaders in the affair of January 3d, at the United States Military Academy, and that such leaders and instigators be at once dismissed from the Military Academy, and the remaining members of the class engaged in the affair be punished at the discretion of a general court martial to be convened for their trial.

NO PUBLICITY FOR THE MISBEHAVED.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War refuse, at the graduation of the First Class, the customary furlough or leave of absence, but that every member of the class be at once, on their graduation, ordered to their duties as officers of the army, and that no leave of absence except sick leave be granted to any of them for one year.

INQUIRY AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

Mr. JOHNSON, offered the additional resolution.

Resolved, Further, that the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a Court of Inquiry, to examine into the conduct of the officers on duty at West Point Academy, with a view to ascertain whether they connived at and tried to keep from the public and the War Department, the wrongs done by the first class of cadets, thereby encouraging insubordination and riotous conduct at the Academy, and if found guilty that they be relieved from duty at the institution.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (Missouri) asked leave and offered an additional resolution, as follows:

CULTIVED ITS USEFULNESS.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives, the Military Academy at West Point has outlived its usefulness, and ought to be abolished.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, objected that a resolution was being offered.

Mr. ASPER, the member of the Committee on Military Affairs in charge of the bill, proceeded to address the House in support of the resolutions, reciting the facts in the case and insisting upon the

GRAVITY OF THE OFFENCE

committed by the first class, and the necessity of visiting it with appropriate punishment. He regarded the excuse given by the boys, that they were driven to this act because the authorities at Washington were constantly interfering with the discipline of the school or remitting penalties inflicted action upon President Grant, and therefore adding to the offence committed.

SLOCUM IS PARTIAL TO DEFENSE.

Mr. SLOCUM, a member of the Sub-Committee on Military Affairs, which made the investigation, thought that the discipline in the school might be left safely in the hands of officers, as the House had thought it proper to order, he had taken part in and had concurred in the resolutions. He defended the discipline of the Academy, but recognized that there had had unusual difficulties thrown in their way within the last few years, first by the admission of a colored cadet who had proved a great source of embarrassment, and secondly by the presence of a cadet, the son of a high in authority, who interfered with orders and discipline. If he were at the head of such an institution he would expel from the college twenty negro cadets in it than one cadet so circumstanced, and this had been the position in which the officers at West Point had been placed for the last three years.

ACADEMY A THORN IN GEN. BUTLER'S FLESH.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, said he was influenced by no hostile feeling towards the military academy. Although his early life and teachings had followed him for years and inflicted on him more injury than mortal man would ever inflict on him, he had taken effect from the 16th of April 1861, till the 8th of November 1865. It had deprived him of the command of the Army of the James, had driven him home in disgrace, and had prevented him from entering the Capital of the enemy, but still he had never sought to exercise improper interference with the discipline of the school. Complaint had been made of the bad effect of executive interference with the cadets, and he proposed to add to the difficulty by Legislative interference. He arg ed against the second resolution, representing what a serious thing it was to blight, as was proposed, the lives of those young men forever.

REASONS WHY BOYS ARE NOT RIGHT.

It was their head that had been wrong in the offence they had committed, but their hearts had been all right. They had acted from what they thought was a high and noble motive and for the honor of their corps. As to the conduct of their officers, he remarked, that however wrong the boys had been, that even so much more should the boys be excused, because they had not the teaching which it had been guaranteed the fathers of the boys should have. As for punishing the ringleaders, he agreed that there were none but were alike culpable, and they was no winner by six cadets guilty. Besides he did not like to expose boys to temptation to accuse each other. He would rather carry the stake to Hell. The gentleman's whole class than vote for the second resolution. He believed that the resolution which he himself had offered, approving the action of the customary furlough, would be a punishment proportionate to the offence, and would sufficiently mark the condemnation of their offence by the House.

Mr. LOGAN disclaimed any disposition to see punishment inflicted on the cadets, but he was very much surprised at the argument which he just heard from the learned lawyer from Massachusetts. Some of the statements were sometimes strange, and he (Logan) should not attempt to account for their strangeness. He was surprised at that gentleman's attributing a motive for the offence committed. Must love for a crime seem to be found in the circumstances of the crime itself. One of the boys most prominently involved in the affair was the son of a colonel, an appointee of his own, and the son of one of his friends, but he (Logan) felt he had a duty to perform in this case, and he would not falter in the performance, and he would never "Bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, for that which is low and fawning," but he would do his duty though the heavens fall, and his duty was to decide the question without reference to the relations or friends or parents of these cadets. He did not not regard it as such a great punishment to turn offenders out of the academy. Some of the most gallant officers he had known in the war were men who had been dismissed from West Point. He knew some members of Congress who had been turned out of college. That fact had not kept them out of Congress, though it might have kept them out of jail. [Laughter.]

At the close of Mr. Logan's speech, the House seconded the previous question, after which Mr. Asper had an hour to close the debate.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked Mr. Asper to yield him five minutes. Cries of "No, no," vote, vote.

Without proceeding further with the question, the House at half-past five took a recess till half-past seven. The evening session is for general debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Evening session of the House, the chair was occupied by Brooks of Massachusetts. Several speeches were delivered, and the members got leave to print speeches without delivering them. There were but few members present, and the proceedings were entirely devoid of interest.

LOUISVILLE.

Boy Killed by a Train—Defaulting Express Clerk — Distillery Burned—Railroad and Bond Commissioners.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Welton B. Walters, a boy fifteen years old, this morning jumped on the cowcatcher of a heavy freight train near the Short Line depot crossing, fell off and the engine ran over him, cutting off his right leg and crushing his left by the wheels, breaking and mangling him horribly. He lived four or five hours after. The engineer was arrested and held in two thousand dollars bail.

L. Hart, formerly of the Adams Express Co. was arrested yesterday on the city charge of embezzlement of fourteen hundred dollars from the company while agent at Bowling Green.

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This morning the train from Indianapolis ran into a wagon and team of two mules near Elizabethtown, Indiana. The patent brakes stopped the train in three hundred feet. The wagon was smashed to pieces. The mules and driver were caught and carried on the cowcatcher unhurt.

On Monday night a stranger came hurriedly on board the steamer Indiana, at Portland wharf. The mate spoke to him, when he turned quickly to leave the boat, and fell or jumped into the river. A cry for help was heard, but nothing more is known of his fate.

On Saturday morning, John Hilby, residing five miles from Hamburg, Indiana, went to work at his shingle machine, and was found some time after in the pit of the fly wheel, horribly mangled, shockingly. Nearly every bone and muscle in his body. His leg was torn to pieces. He leaves a wife and four children.

CHICAGO.

Minnesota Lands to be Divided Among Railroads—Forgeries by a Man of Seventy Years —Millionaire Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 14.—A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota House to divide the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands among thirteen Railroads. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Road will get 85,000 acres, the Southern Minnesota, Dubuque & St. Paul, the Lake Pipin & Omaha, and several other roads 50,000 acres each.

H. B. Gibson, an old and highly respected citizen of Hennepin county, Minnesota, has been engaged in numerous forgeries, and has fled. He is over seventy years of age.

James Geary, a tobacconist of this city, has been tried and convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the government, and sentenced to Joliet State Prison for one year, and to pay a fine of a thousand dollars.

Garrett Cagan, a trakeman, was killed on the Illinois Central Railroad this morning by being run over by a stockyard train, and a few hours after Jeremy Warren, a brakeman, fell across an Illinois Central train near the spot of the first accident and suffered a like fate.

Birel Harte, who has been living here with friends in this city for a week past, will leave for the East to-morrow.

A movement is on foot to establish a magazine here to be placed under the editorial control of Mr. Harte.

NEW ORLEANS.

Mardi Gras—Loss of Pan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Preparations are making throughout the city for the Mardi Gras festivities. Every hall and theatre in the city has been secured for balls. The "Mystic Krewe of Comus" are expected to excel all their former exhibitions. Endeavors are making to have the festivities eclipse even those of Twelfth night. The Revelers of the Krewe Tableaux, and the ball will take place in the Opera House.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Pays Her Bill!

PEACE TO BE MADE!

A Treaty Approved!

BISMARCK SATISFIED!

A New Government!

FRENCH GUERILLAS!

Provision Swindlers!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

INDEMNITY PAID—THE ENTRY.

LONDON, February 14.—A Versailles correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to-day that a portion of Paris' contributions have been paid, viz; £2,000,000 in bills on London; £1,000,000 in notes on the Bank of France, and £1,000,000 in specie. If peace is made on fair terms it is probable that the Germans will not enter Paris, but the 24th of February is considered the probable date of entry, if such entry takes place.

PAYMENT OF THE PARIS CONTRIBUTION.

VERSAILLES, February 13.—The bankers of Paris are fully prepared to loan the city of Paris the two hundred millions francs needed for the payment of war contributions.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE.

The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice.

FAVRE

Is expected at Versailles.

THE TERROR

Will go to Berlin at the beginning of March, to open the sessions of the Reichstag.

THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, February 13.—The Lower House of the Diet has approved the proposed advance of 50,000,000 thalers to the Empire.

STRASBOURG TO BELONG TO GERMANY.

LONDON, February 13.—The *Industrial Association*, published at Strasbourg, contains communications signed by 1,000 citizens to the effect that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasbourg.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

NO QUORUM OF THE ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—A quorum of the Assembly not arriving to-day, there was a caucus to-day of Orleanists, who believe that they possess a clear majority. Many Republicans are absent.

PEACE TO BE MADE—TREATY APPROVED.

PARIS, February 13.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. The committee to negotiate a treaty of peace has been appointed, and the draft of a treaty has been approved by Bismarck and Muttke. The treaty will be signed to-morrow. The German troops will then march through Paris to Strasbourg station, and there take trains for home. The Assembly will then adjourn to Versailles, and proceed with the reorganization of France.

OUTRAGES BY FRENCH GUERILLAS.

The departments not occupied by Germans, are ravaged by bands of Franc-Tireurs who are pillaging travellers and houses. Terror reigns through these departments.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN A DOUBLE SENSE.

Discreditable revelations are making concerning the provisional government. It is said that members make immense sums by secretly disposing of store and provisions, for which they are paid. Private dispatches say that the customary furlough, would be a punishment proportionate to the offence, and would sufficiently mark the condemnation of their offence by the House.

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CHICAGO.

Minnesota Lands to be Divided Among Railroads—Forgeries by a Man of Seventy Years —Millionaire Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 14.—A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota House to divide the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands among thirteen Railroads. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Road will get 85,000 acres, the Southern Minnesota, Dubuque & St. Paul, the Lake Pipin & Omaha, and several other roads 50,000 acres each.

H. B. Gibson, an old and highly respected citizen of Hennepin county, Minnesota, has been engaged in numerous forgeries, and has fled. He is over seventy years of age.

James Geary, a tobacconist of this city, has been tried and convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the government, and sentenced to Joliet State Prison for one year, and to pay a fine of a thousand dollars.

Garrett Cagan, a trakeman, was killed on the Illinois Central Railroad this morning by being run over by a stockyard train, and a few hours after Jeremy Warren, a brakeman, fell across an Illinois Central train near the spot of the first accident and suffered a like fate.

Birel Harte, who has been living here with friends in this city for a week past, will leave for the East to-morrow.

A movement is on foot to establish a magazine here to be placed under the editorial control of Mr. Harte.

NEW ORLEANS.

Mardi Gras—Loss of Pan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Preparations are making throughout the city for the Mardi Gras festivities. Every hall and theatre in the city has been secured for balls. The "Mystic Krewe of Comus" are expected to excel all their former exhibitions. Endeavors are making to have the festivities eclipse even those of Twelfth night. The Revelers of the Krewe Tableaux, and the ball will take place in the Opera House.

NEW YORK CITY.

African Diamond Fields—U. S. Vessel in Search of the Tennessee—Congressmen Provide for the Future—Funeral of Alice Carey, the Poetess—Letter from a West Point Cadet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh, Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 14, 1871.

THE VESSEL SUPPOSED TO BE THE TENNESSEE.

The *World* has a dispatch from Philadelphia giving additional particulars from Captain Drummond of his sighting the Tennessee. The Captain says: "I first saw this vessel about eleven o'clock at night, January 18th. My vessel left New York harbor late on the afternoon of the 17th, by land time; it was 18th by nautical time. On the 18th, by land time, first saw her masthead lights, but do not know that she was a bark rigged vessel with her mizzen tops furled, and I could not determine. The vessel was very strangely, and it was all that we could do to keep out of her way. She was steering directly south, and she crossed our bows within two hundred feet. This was about one hundred miles from Cape Hatteras. A perfect gale was blowing, and the Anderson shipped a great deal of water all night, and labored very heavily. I feel confident that it was the Tennessee we saw. If she got through the storm all right she would certainly have put in at Jamaica in four days and reported from that place.

The following is an extract from the Anderson's log book at eleven o'clock, the time the Tennessee was noticed first; Gales, attended with squalls and heavy lightning in the north, north-east and heavy sea making; reefed topsails and furled them; passed a steamer-man-of-war steaming to the south; nationality unknown. At twelve o'clock the Anderson's log book reported raining and very heavy northeast sea rolling. Both Captain Drummond and the first mate are positive it was the Tennessee they saw, as she would have been just at that place on the 18th of January. Captain Drummond positively would have reported it before, but did not know that the Tennessee had not been heard from.

The statement of Secretary Robeson regarding the Tennessee that it is too soon by ten days to expect regular advices from her, unless extraordinary means of communication have been employed, goes much to allay public anxiety. Still there is considerable solicitude felt, especially by those who have friends on board.

Paris, but the 24th of February is considered the probable date of entry, if such entry takes place.

PAYMENT OF THE PARIS CONTRIBUTION.

VERSAILLES, February 13.—The bankers of Paris are fully prepared to loan the city of Paris the two hundred millions francs needed for the payment of war contributions.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE.

The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice.

FAVRE

Is expected at Versailles.

THE TERROR

Will go to Berlin at the beginning of March, to open the sessions of the Reichstag.

THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, February 13.—The Lower House of the Diet has approved the proposed advance of 50,000,000 thalers to the Empire.

STRASBOURG TO BELONG TO GERMANY.

LONDON, February 13.—The *Industrial Association*, published at Strasbourg, contains communications signed by 1,000 citizens to the effect that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasbourg.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

NO QUORUM OF THE ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—A quorum of the Assembly not arriving to-day, there was a caucus to-day of Orleanists, who believe that they possess a clear majority. Many Republicans are absent.

PEACE TO BE MADE—TREATY APPROVED.

PARIS, February 13.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. The committee to negotiate a treaty of peace has been appointed, and the draft of a treaty has been approved by Bismarck and Muttke. The treaty will be signed to-morrow. The German troops will then march through Paris to Strasbourg station, and there take trains for home. The Assembly will then adjourn to Versailles, and proceed with the reorganization of France.

OUTRAGES BY FRENCH GUERILLAS.

The departments not occupied by Germans, are ravaged by bands of Franc-Tireurs who are pillaging travellers and houses. Terror reigns through these departments.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN A DOUBLE SENSE.

Discreditable revelations are making concerning the provisional government. It is said that members make immense sums by secretly disposing of store and provisions, for which they are paid. Private dispatches say that the customary furlough, would be a punishment proportionate to the offence, and would sufficiently mark the condemnation of their offence by the House.

ENGLAND.

DOWRY FOR PRINCESS LOUISE.

LONDON, February 13—*Evening.*—The House of Commons to-night, on motion of Mr. Gladstone, voted a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess Louise, and an annuity of £6,000.

REVICTUALING OF PARIS.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone denied that the Prussians had placed obstacles in the way of revictualing of Paris.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Mr. Gladstone also said that the Government had already taken measures to make known the proposed terms of peace.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

The Union Steam-ship Wyoming and the Cunard Steamer Morocco, met with a collision in the Mersey. The latter was so much damaged that she was run ashore to stop the leak.

SIR JOHN ROSE DECLINES.

The *Times* of to-day says that the private engagements of Sir John Rose prevented his acceptance of the position as member of the High Commission for the adjustment of the questions at issue with the United States.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It has been tendered to Sir Stafford Northcote. The latter will accept and will sail during the present week for the United States. Sir Stafford probably is intimately acquainted with all the considerations arising out of the Alabama claims than any other person who could have been selected for the position.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The next meeting of the London conference will be held on Thursday next.

ITALY.

THE PAPAL RESIDENCE.

FLORENCE, February 14.—The Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 204 against 138, approved of the policy of the Ministry in relation to the inviolability of the Papal residence.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

BRUSSELS, February 13.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has returned to Paris. Gambetta is reported to be seriously ill.

The Germans on the Seine want to extract a contribution of twenty-five francs from each French inhabitant.

BERNE, February 13.—Furloughs have been accorded to a large portion of the Swiss troops stationed on the French frontier.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—The steamship Weybosset, from New York for New Orleans, has been towed to the Southwest Pass by the steamer Mexican. The Weybosset lost her propeller off Portugas on the tenth.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 14.—2 P. M.—Consols 92¾; American securities steady; '62's, 91¾; '67's, old, 90¾; '67's, 90¾; 10-40's, 87¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 109¾; western, 29.

4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾; Erie, 19; Atlantic, 27¾. Bonds quiet; '62's, 91¾@91¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton quiet; uplands 7¾@7¾d; Orleans, 7¾@8d; sales of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat steady; receipts for the last three days 45,000; American 30,000. Lard firmer at 62s.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; to arrive 7¾@7¾d. California wheat 10s 10d.

BOSTON.

The Statue to the Late Governor Andrew—Death of Chickering, the Celebrated Piano Manufacturer—Suit by an Author—Heavy Loss Through Forged Relief Bonds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, February 14.—Thomas Ball's marble statue of the late Governor Andrew, was formally unve

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1305 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 28th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
jan7

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111¼.

KANSAS has 2,068 school districts, 109,244 persons of school age, 63,218 persons enrolled in public schools.

SENATOR MORRILL of Maine is too ill to return to Washington. His friends entertain great fears over his condition, and speak very doubtingly of his recovery.

WHILE Massachusetts fills her School Houses with the choicest flowers and adopts every expedient to make the school room pleasant and comfortable, Illinois boasts of having one thousand school houses built of logs. Tastes differ.

THE DEMOCRACY of Kentucky have taken a stand in favor of admitting the negroes to testify in all the courts of the State. This we suppose will settle the matter in that State, as Democracy was the only obstacle to negroes testifying long ago.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE persistently refuses to embark in subsidy schemes, and foils every attempt that is made to bring bills successfully through both Houses. The friends of these schemes have about arrived at the conclusion that they must wait at all events until the next Congress.

CHICAGO is actually growing moral on the divorce question. Mrs Stanton lately delivered a lecture in that city on free divorces, that it is asserted raised the ire of the Chicagoians to no slight degree. They assert that the courts of that State are sufficiently disgusting the citizens with their present easy way of granting divorces, without getting any deeper into the business as suggested by the lecturer.

THE Boston *Post* is horrified over a "recent murder in Georgia of helpless women by negro marauders." This is all well enough on the part of the *Post*, and we cordially join in urging instant and condign punishment on the villain or villains, be they black or white. But is the *Post* sure they are black. We suppose it believes so, otherwise it would not have been so horrified, but would have laughed at the idea of Ku-Klux organizations.

VERY many of the Canadian journals seem to be vastly pleased with the fact that a High Commission has been appointed to investigate the Fishery question. They declare however that annexation is not desirable. It has not been very long since some of these same journals, were lamenting over the fact of any interference whatever by Great Britain in their *local* fishery questions. What has changed their opinion is not stated, but we suppose they have accepted the fact because they could not help doing so.

THE little difference existing between Senator Buckalew and Speaker Wallace, may end with a Committee of Investigation, to inquire into State Printing jobs. It is to be hoped such will be the result, and that we shall get rid of these farces of putting up Government jobs to the lowest bidder. There ought to be no difference in any contract between the Government and an individual, than between two individuals. Let a price be fixed—everything included—no outside contracts, and we will have less to pay than heretofore.

CHICAGO IS DISSATISFIED with not having a larger population than St. Louis, and some of her prominent citizens propose to employ an individual to take another. That same individual promptly responds that he will accept the trust and profit with great pleasure, and that he thinks he can find three hundred and fifty thousand people in Chicago. There is not the slightest doubt about his being able to do this, or indeed to find any other number that his employers insist upon being discovered, but we doubt about it being any nearer the truth than the census made by the United States officers.

MR. SUMNER by his action has defeated the effort to improve the public school system of the District of Columbia. Mr. Patterson's bill neither excluded colored children from white schools, nor compelled the two races to associate together. To this Mr. Sumner objected and proposed an amendment more in accordance with his ideas of throwing open the schools to the general use of both races. The schools of the District of Columbia are in a most wretched condition, and it is to be regretted that any obstacle has been thrown in the way of their immediate improvement, even if everything that Mr. Sumner might have desired was not instantly gained.

THE DECLARATION of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, that the Prussians had not prevented the revictualling of Paris or even placed obstacles in the way of granting those famished people relief, while it may be a matter of disappointment to some journals who have relished such charges against the Germans, will be a source of sincere gratification to every friend of the German nation. Hundreds of untruthful accounts of German barbarities have been wilfully recorded to, but in almost every instance their contradiction comes from authority that cannot be questioned. In this instance the denial of Mr. Gladstone is positive and emphatic.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT has settled the vexed question of the dowry and allowance of Princess Louise. The subject has been agitating the minds of Englishmen quite as much as the Franco-Prussian war. It has been one of the elements of the recent elections to Parliament, and candidates were interviewed on the question of dowry or no dowry. All is at length happily settled and the world now knows that the Princess is to receive £3,000 as dowry and £6,000 as allowance. The attention of Parliament can now be turned to matters of less weighty consideration, such as the Eastern Conference—the Prussian war—and the United States difficulties.

A NEW YORK JOURNAL, having published the suicide of Shepherd Stevens, convicted of grand larceny in having stolen eight thousand dollars in money and bonds, inquires, "was he guilty?" Stevens was fifty-seven years of age and leaves a widow and three children. Prior to his death he wrote a letter, declaring his intention to commit suicide, and calling on the Almighty in support of the truth of his assertion that he was innocent. Stevens committed suicide. The general impression seems to be that suicide is per se, proof of insanity. He must therefore have written his letter while insane, and it ought to have no weight against the evidence that convicted him. Why then inquire if he was guilty?

WHILE there is unquestionably a nervous anxiety over the fate of the Tennessee, in which the San Domingo Commission sailed, yet, at the same time there do not seem to be any tangible reasons for concluding that the vessel has been lost. Several explanations have been given why no tidings of her have as yet reached us, and the most important one appears at the same time to be almost conclusive. Her course is out of the track of other vessels, and if all has gone right with her, we need not expect to hear any news before the 16th. The country would not have been worried with this anxiety, had not grave charges been made against her seaworthiness, lugged in apparently to prove some incompetency of Admiral Porter. Thus far, however, these charges have all been refuted, and it is now pretty generally believed that the non-arrival of information respecting her, is perfectly natural, and may be ascribed to causes totally independent of disaster.

WE TAKE much pleasure in commending to the people of Allegheny county the manly and just course of Senators Graham and Anderson in defeating the unacceptable amendments tacked on to the Fee Bill as it passed the House. Through their prompt action they have emphasized their fidelity to the pledges entered into with the people to bring about reform in the administration of public affairs, and have left no doubt on the minds of their constituents as to their loyalty to the cause of reform. Inasmuch as the Senate has defeated the odious amendments, and sent back to the House for its concurrence the bill as it originally appeared, we sincerely hope that our members will acquiesce in the generally expressed will of their constituents, and have it passed as it now reads. We feel confident that they will do so, and thus conform to the letter and spirit of their pledges, and re-assure us that they are faithful to the best interests of the people, to our party and the public welfare.

THERE IS ONE FEATURE in the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives who investigated the recent disturbance at West Point, to which especial attention should be directed. Out of twenty-two cases occurring within the past two years where the punishment has been dismissal, in twenty-one instances the punishment has been remitted, and in only one was it suffered to be inflicted. This is a very important fact, and one that has great weight on the recent action of the Cadets. While it scarcely palliates their offence, it does show that their excuse is founded in honesty, and that they took the matter in hand because there seemed to be no other relief. More than this, it relieves the Officers at West Point in a great measure of the weight of the charge brought against them, that they failed to punish with the severity the nature of the case demanded. There was little use of them doing so. If within the past two years they have endeavored to punish severely in twenty-two instances, and have succeeded in only one by reason of interference at Washington, it is enough to make them decline entering into such a farce, but rather to limit the punishment so that it is not likely to be interfered with. There should be proper officers placed in command at that institution—if they are not there now—and their findings and punishments should not be interfered with. In this way we would avoid such disgraceful exhibitions as required the recent investigation.

GENERAL NEGLEY.

We publish in to-day's issue General Negley's speech in favor of the repeal of the income tax. We recommend its perusal to those journals that have been delighting themselves with persistent misrepresentation of the General. It is plain, straight forward and to the point, and no one not prejudiced with passion and ill-feeling, can fail to be convinced that our member is earnest in support of the repeal, and that he has always been so. This we have frequently asserted, because we firmly believed it, and have never seen any good reason to believe otherwise. But while General Negley has thus plainly put himself on the record in favor of the repeal, there will be no corresponding action taken by these journals that have been so assiduously maligning him. They will only endeavor to hunt up something else. It does not satisfy them to find anything commendable in the actions of any one elected at the recent election. No matter what may be done, if is proper, and no fault can be found with it, then the action is distorted and misrepresented in order to cheat and deceive the public. This was the course adopted with regard to Mr. Negley, on his recent vote, when a fair and impartial inquiry would have disclosed the true reason for that vote. To-day another effort will be made to reach the bill to repeal the tax, by going into "Committee of the Whole." We have no doubt that Mr. Negley will support the motion, as the friends of Repeal are earnestly anxious to have the tax repealed this session. We have our doubts whether the bill can be reached in this way, but have little doubt that it will be attempted.

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

The *Commercial* has found a new cause of complaint against the Republican party. What it is, no one from reading its article of the 14th inst., can possibly determine. A vague idea arises after wading through a column of dire threats, that it is mad again about something, but whether at the Executive Committee, the members at Harrisburg, the Republican party, or General Grant, is altogether a mystery. We looked earnestly to find some solution of the fishery question, but that journal was silent on the subject, and we suppose from this fact that Mr. Dilworth will not be held responsible for the action of the Joint High Commission. He ought to be thankful for this, because it is a mercy rarely shown to any member of the County Executive Committee, who no doubt shortly will be charged in connection with the ring with the late accident on the Hudson River Railway. We give that committee fair warning that their conduct on Mrs. Woodhull's petition to Congress requires some explanation, and that the *Commercial* will call upon them for their defence, or otherwise break up the corruption that exists in this county. The *Commercial* is in for reform, and has no intention of allowing our County Executive Committee to sleep in peace, so long as the State of Indiana continues corruptly to grant divorces in its present unconscionable manner, and Mr. Dilworth must understand that the *Commercial* relied on the pledges of that Committee, and if the sundering of vows in Indiana is not put a stop to, ring packed nominations in this county are at an end. Gentlemen of the County Executive Committee, you must answer to the people. You gave your pledges to the people, and yet it is a well-known fact that KuKlux organizations exist all over the South—the French Armistice is to be prolonged—Prussians will enter into Paris on the 16th—the Bonaparte dynasty will probably be reinstated—oil and putty have risen, and no less than ten murders have been committed in the city of New York. Redeem your pledges or your last nominations have been made.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

It is more than probable that New Jersey is to have the honor of contesting the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment. At the late election in that state, colored voters were prevented from voting in Newtown Township, Camden County. A riot was raised and the ballot box was destroyed. Foremost among these rioters, it is charged, was one Francis Souders. He was arrested, tried and found guilty of "unlawfully interfering by force with qualified (colored) voters from freely exercising the right of suffrage." An appeal may be taken to the United States Supreme Court and one point to be argued will be that the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution was never legally ratified. The argument, however, on the constitutionality of the amendment will be first heard before the United States District Court, in which the case was tried, and only in the event of an adverse decision in that court, will an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ground on which this appeal has been taken, is purely technical. Indiana not long since declared that the amendment had been ratified in that state through fraud, and had not been legally made. At the time that declaration was made, it was requisite that Indiana should have ratified the amendment in order that the necessary number of states should have adopted this amendment. Since then, however, New Jersey has ratified the amendment, and it really makes no difference whether Indiana is counted or not so far as the number alone is concerned. But it will be contended that a new proclamation will be necessary before persons can be held liable under the amendment. That if colored citizens have a right to vote at all it is by virtue of this amendment, and the enforcement act, can have no bearing in any case prior to the ratification of that amendment by the necessary number of states and the proclamation of such result. The question, therefore, will turn on the point whether Souders can be legally convicted of the offence, should Indiana not have been legally counted among the states ratifying the amendment.

The further argument will be advanced that at the time the act was committed, New Jersey had not ratified the amendment, and therefore any conviction and punishment would operate, even should a new proclamation be made, as *ex post facto*, and be illegal.

There is no doubt that every effort will be made to secure this ballot box smasher from the punishment he sadly needs. The mere fact of Indiana declaring her own act to have been illegal, amounts to nothing in itself, but it is a fair warning to all our citizens of the course that has been determined upon by the Democracy. Wherever and whenever that party gets the upper hand in any State, this same effort will be made. It will make no difference that the amendment was legally and righteously ratified, because that will not be the question with the Democracy. Their effort is to destroy a Republican element, and honesty is not a part of their workings. With a man at the head of the Pennsylvania House, who would rule in violation of all good order and decency, as the Speaker of the Senate ruled in the Lyndall-Dechert case, it would be just as easy for the Pennsylvania Legislature to declare that the Amendment was not legally ratified in this State, as it was for the Indiana Legislature to publish such declaration.

It may be depended upon that this is the determination of the Democratic party for the future. The decision of the United States District Court of New Jersey, backed by the confirmation of the United States Supreme Court, that Souders was legally convicted, will not avail much more than simple delay. If so decided it will have reference to only one man—Souders—and one State—Indiana. Every other knave who chooses to find enjoyment in smashing ballot-boxes, and interfering with colored voters, can readily have the same defence, and can as readily find some other Democratic State to pick out an imaginary flaw in its ratification. Indiana has shown her Democratic hand, and there will be other Democratic States to follow suit, whenever that party gets fairly into power, should it ever do so.

ANOTHER PROTECTIONIST.

PERRY, Kansas, Feb. 8, 1870.

In a recent letter I spoke of the Senator elect of Kansas, who is to fill the seat vacated by the expiration of Senator Ross's term, Alex. Caldwell, of Leavenworth.

A few days ago the citizens of Leavenworth gave an invitation to the members of the Legislature and other friends to a banquet in honor of his election. I was not there, but I learn that it was a grand affair, a full report of which, with the more important speeches, I have in the Lawrence *Journal*.

Governor Carney made the address of welcome, at some length, and closed with a toast to the Senator elect.

The response of Mr. Caldwell, which was delivered extemporaneously, proved him to be a man of intellect and culture. He spoke eloquently of the past progress and the future prospects of this young State. Of his political antecedents he spoke with great frankness and vigor. I do not know that I can do better than give you an extract. He said:

"I inherited from my father the principles of the old Whig party, and when a boy had the honor to serve in the Mexican war under that gallant old soldier General Scott, and to follow him in his triumphal march from Vera Cruz to the halls of the Montezumas. It was with great pleasure that my vote was cast for him in 1852. Subsequently the dissolution of the Whig party took place, and in 1856 my vote was cast for John C. Fremont. I confess I had not, at that time, as much admiration for the man as I had for the party he represented, being an organization pledged to resist the extension of slavery. Again in 1860 I had the honor to work and vote for that great and pure patriot, Abraham Lincoln. I am proud of my Republicanism. To the Republican party, in my humble opinion, are we indebted for the preservation of our nationality. To it belongs the credit of having voted men and means to suppress the most gigantic rebellion ever organized against a government. To it four millions of free men to-day owe their liberty, and Republicans all over the world are indebted to that organization for the preservation of the freest and best government ever vouchsafed to man. And now that our glorious Union has been preserved, let us see to it that the life of this great nation is not again imperiled, either from foes without or traitors within. *And let all unite in sustaining such measures as will best protect and develop the laboring and manufacturing interests of the whole country.*"

Don't you like the ring of that talk? And is not the election of this man of indomitable energy in the private walks of life, and who is for the first time made prominent in politics and public life, likely to give strength to the true Republican cause in Congress and the country at large? I am mistaken if he does not, before his time expires, make himself an enviable national reputation. His unequivocal declaration in favor of the policy of protection—the only policy upon which the Republican party can build with safety—a policy upon which the party in this State are by no means a unit, shows that he is a man of very decided convictions, and is not afraid to declare them. But in this his constituents will stand by him. His sound whig paternity and antecedents shew out not only in his sentiments, but in the boldness with which they are avowed. J. C.

M. DE CLOT gives it as his experience during the present war in Europe, that wounded soldiers may, without injury, remain unattended forty-eight hours, if necessary, provided that the wounds are covered with lint or linen, and kept moistened with a solution containing three per cent. of carbonic acid. He also says soldiers may be protected against typhus, dysentery and other similar diseases, by giving them, morning and evening, a wine glass of carbonic water, containing not more than half per cent. of the acid.

REPEAL OF INCOME TAX.

Speech of Hon. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, In the House of Representatives, February 10, 1871, On the Bill (H. R. No. 2,990) to Repeal the Income Tax.

Mr. NEGLEY—Mr. Speaker, the arguments against the repeal of the income tax are briefly condensed in the following words, addressed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

"I do not recognize either or the justice or the expediency of relieving at once and completely those who are liable to pay an income tax, and by the same act transferring the chief burden of the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, the pensions and the current expenses of the Government, to the producing, consuming, and business interests of the country."

The reasons for its repeal are still more briefly comprised in the popular verdict, reiterated over and over again in numerous petitions, memorials, editorials, and other expressions of the press and the platform, namely, that it is unconstitutional, unequal, inquisitorial and demoralizing. To these charges the Commissioner of Internal Revenue adds that it is inexpedient, because its collection more than consumes the revenue emanating from it.

The wishes of my constituents, as far as known to me, are clearly in favor of the repeal of the income tax, and all my observations tells me that this tax is more obnoxious and offensive to the American people than any other forced upon us by the late civil war. This would be decisive for me to cast my vote for the desired repeal without advancing any of my own reasons for such action; but having paid due and earnest attention to the opinions of our distinguished minister of finance, I deem it becoming to place on public record a few considerations why I think his views should not receive our support.

Mr. Speaker, the Secretary's assertion that it would not be just at once and completely to relieve those who are now liable to pay income tax is utterly unsupported by anything warranted in our Constitution or the spirit of our republican institutions, and is absolutely untenable in view of his own admission, that out of forty million citizens scarcely one hundred thousand come under the present provisions of the law. By these words I do not admit that the income tax is unconstitutional, nor is there any judicial decision on record to that effect, yet I can easily conceive the possibility of some future contingency of this kind, and I think with grave apprehension of the calamitous results upon our Treasury arising from the complication of claims against the same in such case. However, I do maintain that it is an unequal tax, making an unjust discrimination between the rich and the poor.

If the poor man has an unquestionable right of equality with the rich under and before the law, so the latter has the same right of equality with the former, unless we abandon republican principles and reenact feudal distinctions of classes, pairing off heavier duties with larger immunities. We might legislate with the same logical force of argument that the rich man should furnish, in case of war, two or more men for the defense of his country, according to his means, because he is able to do so, as impose more or heavier war taxes upon him on this ground.

The theory of direct and discriminating taxation in preference to that expressly warranted by the Constitution and the plain will of the people may read attractively in the dreamy essays of closet reformers, but is absolutely unjustifiable in legislation unless necessitated, and therefore excused by the exigencies of actual war or other grave national calamity. Equally intolerable is the inference that citizens accounting for an income of over two thousand dollars per annum are mostly non-producers, non consumers, and respectively non-taxpayers. Such an assumption unfairly ignores the usefulness and economical mission of legitimate wealth, and if indorsed by legislation would place a stigma and penalty upon the fruits of frugality and thrift, which would have the most injurious effects upon our social economy and national progress.

The plea of inexpediency to reduce the public revenue in face of our great national debt is a poor defense of an unjust statute, yet deserves more earnest consideration.

If it is the determination of the American people that the present generation shall pay the entire amount of the enormous war debt, even years in advance of its maturity, and that the tax payers shall suffer bitter hardships, so that an unborn posterity might enjoy with greater ease the priceless inheritance of a free and regenerated country, then, Mr. Speaker, every war tax has equally as strong, if not stronger, claims for continuance as the income tax, and our discussions about reduction of the present burdensome taxation are fruitless displays of phraseology.

But, Mr. Speaker, the voice of the people earnestly protests against such oppression of tax-payers as the execution of the Secretary's financial programme of buying bonds and selling gold requires; and, bowing to the faithful assurance given by our President in the words, "I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, none to enforce against the will of the people," I am opposed to Congress or any other branch of the Government forcing upon them a fiscal or economical policy, the soundness of which I myself disavow. Notwithstanding that the letter of the contract seems to indicate a promise on the part of the United States of an early redemption of all national obligations, I fully comprehend that in credit transactions of national as well as of private character, there may be periods when a perfectly solvent debtor is seriously embarrassed, and can even be prostrated by rigid enforcement of rapid and premature payments, while extension of time under proper guarantees will give him opportunities of developing his resources and of strengthening and fructifying his assets.

I would not under any circumstances assume the responsibility of advocating or indorsing any form of repudiation of a given pledge of public faith, yet I hold that an arrangement for easier terms of payment, before the maturity of a debt, is neither repudiation nor dishonorable or humiliating, and it serves not only the debtor's prosperity but also benefits other ramified interests, those of the creditor included.

Mr. Speaker, our present system of taxation is such that many of our important industrial branches are languishing, and the greatest number of consumers unduly suffering under its weight; and a continuance thereof will utterly crush some of them, and thereby seriously impair our national affluence and credit, so that many years may be required to recover its legitimate buoyancy.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, I am in favor of a general reduction of our taxes, even if this should postpone the ultimate redemption of our national debt for a few years; and, without further enlarging upon the peculiarly obnoxious features of the income tax, namely, its inquisitory, demoralizing, and unprofitable character, I shall vote for the immediate repeal of the act authorizing its assessment and collection, whether this measure be decided upon in the Committee of the Whole or independently by this House; but I should prefer the latter, because I consider it important that the sense of this House as well as the vote of each member on this question be distinctly understood by the country, and therefore ought to be separately recorded, so that it may not seem as if we were shrinking from direct responsibilities.

In conclusion, for the purpose of anticipating all insidious suppositions that my action might be influenced by any partiality to the interests of the wealthier classes, I repeat, what I have expressed on former occasions, that I also recommend a reduction of the duty imposed upon the importation of tea and coffee, and that I shall advocate at every opportunity this and similar modifications of our tariff and internal revenue laws.

What Can Be Said for the New Minister to Denmark.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

The meanness and malice which instigated the opposition to Mr. Cramer's confirmation as Minister to Denmark have seldom been surpassed. That gentleman is well known to many persons here, where he passed many of his earlier years, He was a self-helping young man, paying his own way through college, and gaining an excellent name for scholarship and general character. There has been a very despicable attempt to turn to his discredit a personal attack made on him by an upstart bully from Mississippi, who happened to be playing the vagabond abroad last year.

Mr. Cramer, as Consul at Leipsic, was intrusted with an inclosure which he was expressly instructed not to deliver to any one but the person addressed. He was waited on by the Mississippi fellow aforesaid, who proposed to take the document in question, as a friend of the gentleman to whom it belonged. This Mr. Cramer declined, politely stating his instructions. Cheap Chivalry went away in high dudgeon, but afterwards returned with a written order for the delivery of the letter his fingers were so itching to handle. On his part, Mr. Cramer courteously exhibited his own written instructions, and civilly declined to disobey them. Wasn't the Mississippi man wroth? He declared himself insulted. Of course he swore vengeance. Had Mr. Cramer been on Mississippi soil he would no doubt have been Yergerized. But he was only assaulted with a bunch of fives, while walking on the street, and let the knave go unpunished. This might have been managed differently, but contempt may have been, on the whole, the severest punishment. This is all there was of the case.

THE Ogham or lapidary inscriptions found in the south of Ireland have received the attention of the deputy keeper of the public records of Ireland, who has secured accurate paper moulds of these inscribed stones, from which metal casts can be taken. The great obstacle to the correct deciphering of the Ogham character has been the want of a reliable collection of the inscriptions, enthusiastic students having remained satisfied with erroneous drawings of the figures inscribed on the monuments of antiquity, and thus being misled through their attachment to pre-conceived whimsical theories of cow and pig worship. The casts taken by the deputy keeper of the Irish records are to be deposited in a secure place, and thus form the foundation of an Ogham Museum.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.

The feeble and delicate tread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its alloted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the fires are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and gives more heat in proportion to weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BAIRD, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, or S. GOODWIN, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SPECIAL
A
WILLIAM
At 25 cents,
4-2x22 INCH
Heavy Huck Towels,
At 12½c., Heavy Huck Toweling.
At 18½c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 6½c., Straw Ticking.
At 8½c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslins.
At 12½c., 4-4 Soft Finished Bleached Muslins.
At $1.50, White Marseilles Quilts.
At 62c., Gents' Colored Cloth Shirts, full size.
At 50 cents, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
A Complete Stock of
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Ticking and Bed Checks.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Loom Linens and Bleached Damasks.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
At Popular Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD S. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
FOR SALE.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

The undersigned, surviving partners of the late firm of POSTLEY, NELSON & CO., in the Shovel, Vise and Gun Barrel business, now offer their machinery and tools either in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.
The machinery consists of one 30 horse power Engine, with two double flue boilers and iron stack; one (1) pair Smooth Rolls, with housings and pinions complete; four (4) Tilt Hammers, one Atmospheric Hammer, four Engine Lathes, one Planing Machine, Bar Barrel Slabbing Machine, Lathe Drill, Two Screw Cutting Machines, Polishing Machinery, Swaging and Pulley, Arming Vises, Blacksmith and other tools too numerous to mention.
Any information required can be had by applying at No. 17 Market street.
ALEX. POSTLEY,
S. D. NELSON,
JACOB PARK,
DAVID McCLELLAND.
fe10:m50

THE BEST
Washing Machine and Wringer.
FOR $10.00.
We have on hand a limited number of the celebrated
WASHINGTON WASHER,
Which we will sell with Wringer for the above price. Our predecessors sold MANY HUNDREDS of these machines throughout this neighborhood with universal satisfaction to purchasers. To be seen at work at our warehouse.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
fe9-r 48

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY....ALBERT HIGBY....RODT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, Imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. ap14:65

BOOK AGENTS MAKE $80 to $200 per month, by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. It shows how a poor school master made $40,000,000; how a poor, half-blind sailor became a great banker; a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America; an unknown mechanic a millionaire, with many more such examples, how energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circulars, etc., and notice extra terms. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Philadelphia; New York and Boston; or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago. ja16

INGLESIDE SEMINARY—No. 1,525 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Mrs. GERTRUDE J. CARY, Principal. Thirty-fourth Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1. Classes re-formed in January. Circulars sent on application. fe10-m65

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BARGAINS
AT
SEMPLE'S.
At 18½ cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH
Mohair Poplins!
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 18½c., Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Lustres, extra good.
At 25c., All Wool Gray Cassimeres.
At 75c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
A full assortment of White Goods.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
New Dress Chintzes.
New Shirting Calicoes.
Shirt Fronts.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen and Embroidered Collars.
Ribbons, Flowers, Velveteens and Satins.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Coupon or Registered
(FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, on a finished road. For sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis 250 miles shorter than any existing route and 63 miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.
By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain district of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume therefore at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.
The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, Gold Bond, only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile. The taxes and interest are supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted the system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County bonds.
The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of $1,000 per week, on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this incentive way traffic the profits which will a use from the carrying of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large dividends to the Stock Company, after paying all the interest to the bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders of the Company, and can be called on to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.
The Company has made extremely favorable arrangements for freight and passenger traffic with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. These arrangements will add largely to the profits of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road, as well as increasing its traffic receipts. The C., B. & Q. R. R. has further agreed to set aside 50 per cent. of the gross earnings realized from the business with the B., C. R. & M. Co. for investment in the bonds of the latter company.
This arrangement secures a practical consolidation of the companies, and makes the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company permanently interested in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road by its running arrangements with and investments in the first mortgage bonds of the latter.
A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue, yet unsold, are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their Bonds, they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.
All marketable securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
FOR SALE BY
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
BURTT & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
C. DJELLIERS, Philadelphia.
EMORY, BROWN & CO., Philadelphia.
GLEADENING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.
WM. PAINTER & CO., Philadelphia.
Of whom Pamphlets and Information may be obtained. fe15:m56

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful State, just the article for

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. oct8-ly

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 14, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices:

Bonds—1881	Monday.	Tuesday.
6-20 " 1867	112¼	112¾
" 1868	111¾	112
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	112¾	112¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	96¾
Hudson River	130¾	130¾
Erie	39	39¼
Reading	97¾	98
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	104
Rock Island	95¾	95¾
Chicago & N. W.	83¾	83¾
" preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Common	54¾	55¾
" preferred	79¾	80
Wabash	39¾	39¾
Ft. Wayne	94¾	94¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	44	43¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & July '65 109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	5-20 Jan. & July '67 110
U. S. 5-20 1862	111¾	5-20 Jan. & July '68 110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	110¾	U. P. 1st M.	93¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	110¾	U. P. L. G.	93¾
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy. Pacific	125¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1871.

Gold has been weak, opening at 111¾, sold down to 111, and closed at 111¾. Loans were at from 3@5 per cent. Clearances $91,000,000. Government bonds were strong in the morning, but weak at close, falling to ⅛@¼ per cent. on the 5-20s. Stock market dull and firm, the following stocks attracting chief attention: New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Ohio, Union Pacific Mail, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the last named having been transferred to the board at which time the stock has been made on purchases by the Vanderbilt party. The control of the road would give the New York Central and Lake Shore connection of their own with the Cincinnati and also with Baltimore & Ohio at Washington. A Washington telegram was received this afternoon, which says the Senate Postal Committee has reported an amendment to the postal appropriation bill, increasing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to five millions per annum on the condition that the Company double the number of trips on the China line. This had the effect of raising the stock to 41¾, but the rest of the western stocks have been noticeably strong throughout the day. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold quiet and nominal. North Carolina issues were rather heavy owing to a severe snow storm. The market virtually closed at 4 P. M.

Sterling exchange 9¾.

Government Coupons, 1881, 11¾; 5-20, '62, 11¾; '64, 11¾; '65, 11¾; do new, 10⅝; '67, 10⅝; '68, 10⅝; 10-40, 10⅝; currency 6s, 12¾.

State Bonds—Tennessee, old, 66¾; new, 66¾; Virginia, new 61¾; old 63; North Carolina, old 66¾; new 36¾.

Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co. 75; Quicksilver 18¾; Mariposa 5¾; preferred 9; Adams Express, 67; Wells, Fargo & Co. 41; American Express 43; United States Express 43; Pacific Mail 40¾; New York Central 96¾; Reading, new issue 97¾; preferred 98; Michigan Central 125; Reading 93¾; Michigan Central 91⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 103¾; Northwestern 83¾; preferred 90¾; Rock Island 95¾; New Jersey Central 109¾; St. Paul 53¾; preferred 79; Wabash 39¾; preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 118; preferred 120; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio 15¾; Lake Shore 94¾; Illinois Central, 124¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 14, 1871.

ASHES—There is a steady demand and as the stock in this market is pretty well reduced, prices are fully sustained, $4.00@4.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Small sales of prime to choice at 7@7½ per gallon.

BEANS—Common Soda, 3ch, 4 cts; Refined do 4@5; Pearl Ash, 6¾; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for the better grades, but common and inferior is very dull and in good supply. We now quote 25@28 for fair to strictly prime.

BRAN—Demand rather better, but there is no change in prices, $1.50@1.60 per bag.

BROOM CORN—One cut and dull.

BEESWAX—Dull at 25@28 cts.

CANDLES—New York Cotton quoted 10½@11; Star Sperm 45 to 48; Adamantine 12@13; Western Reserve, 10@11.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted at 85 per bushel, for small lots in store.

CANNON OIL—Is steady but unchanged, 30@35 cts. for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 20@ 20½; Goshen Pineapple 19½@20; Factory 18½@19; Sales of Amherstdale at 20@20½ per box by the car load, delivered.

COAL—Bituminous—In fair demand but there is a continued wide range in prices, $3@$5 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in demand, scarce and higher; we now quote at 9@9½ for quarters, 10@11 for mixed, and 20@21 for halves. Apples, also, in better demand and firmer but not quotably higher; 6@7c for common to prime. Cherries, $4@$4.50 per bushel. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal and the market is dull, weak and drooping. We may be fairly quoted at 20@22, and pickled at 18@20 but it is hard to sell the latter at any price.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live goose feathers, to the trade, at 75, may be quoted at 65 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady and while the demand is less active, prices are sustained. We now quote red winter wheat, at $6.75@7.00; white at $7.25; spring wheat, at $6.25@6.50 and choice Minnesota baker's flour at $7.25. Rye flour, $4.50 and firm in sympathy with the advance in Rye.

GRAIN—There is a moderate demand for wheat and notwithstanding the receipts are fairly off again, no fine offerings are coming in. Supply small, prices unchanged; $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.60@1.65 for white. Oats, firm and if anything a trade higher; we now quote at 46@47 for sound in bulk and small sales, in store. Corn is steady and the supply is comparatively light, but with only a moderate demand at 70@72 for sound small lots, prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 68@67, for prime to prime yellow in round lots, and 66@68 in small lots. Rye—There is considerable inquiry for Rye and the offerings continue very heavy; may be quoted at 80@85c. We are cognizant of a sale at the outside quotation. Barley is steady but unchanged; mostly for spring, and 90@$1 for fall. Malt 2 cars prime held at 90c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is fairly active for sugars, with a steady jobbing demand for Sugars, both raw and refined. Molasses and Coffees, but no change whatever to make in quotations.

Sugars—Fancy Rio, 13; Prime, 12; Good, 12; Fair, 11; Rough, 10½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 75; Sugar House 65 to 70; Silver Drips, 45; Lover Drips, 35; other grades, 30.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 81@; prime, 78@; good, 75@; fair, 70@; Porto Rico Sugars 70@80; Cuba, 80@85; Demerara, 100@110.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 16½; A Coffee, 15½; Extra C, 15½; C, yellow, 14½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, 81 cts Good, 75; Fair, 70; Lower grades, 50@60; Fancy Imperial, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 00; Fancy Gunpowder, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Fancy Japan, $1 25; good, $1; fair, 90; Fancy Oolong, $1 50; good, 90; fair, 75; Young Hyson, per lb, 75; Black, 50@75; Imperial, Extra Fine Carolina, 90; prime, 85c; good, 80.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Ginger, 20c. Cassia, 40c.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—Currants, 11@12 cents. Prunes, 11@12. Valencia Raisins, 16. Layer Raisins, $3 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $18@20 per ton.

HONEY—Is reported dull at 25@30 cts per pound.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

HIDES—Sales at 22@24 cts.

LIME—Is selling in small lots at 90c per bbl.

LARD—Is selling in small lots at 11@11½ cts. Green butchers (new and steer) 10@10½; Green butcher to begin to cut, 10@10½; Dry Flint, 12½; Sales of Cincinnati at 10@10½ per pound and rendered at 11@12.

MILL FEED—Notwithstanding the receipts have fallen off considerably, there is no improvement in the demand and prices are unchanged.

ONIONS—Are in better supply, but with continued steady demand; prices are maintained at $3@3.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 test $1.05@1.10; No 2, 70; Pure Labrador coal oil 20@25; straits, 65; bank, 60c. Crude Petroleum dull at $5.50@5.75; refined quiet at 23½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 14.—Flour firm. Wheat opened dull, but closed active: extra $1.34@1.36; No 1 $1.40. Corn steady; 62c. Clover seed nominal; $6.35. Hops $8.50.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Cotton steady at 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

GALVESTON, February 14.—Cotton dull: good ordinary 12¾c.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,896 bales; shipments 3,157.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 14.—13 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 7 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do iron ore, Zug & Co. 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Everson, P & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, M T Richardson; 13,000 do do, 5,000 m shingles, G Mertz; 16,000 ft lumber, H Schmith; 100 bbls lime, J B Lyon & Co; 250 lbs cotton, W Wells & Co; 5 bbls beans, Reed & M; 44 bags o corn, McIlane & Anjer; 43 bbls o corn, H K McElroy, S & Co; 20 bbls do bows, 5 bdls poles, T Hare & Bro; 20 bdls bows, 5 bdls poles, McWhinny & Co; 366 sks oats, R H Henderson; 9 bgs o seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bbls d apples, 7 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bag lard, P Duff & Son; 6 bgs butter, M W Rankin & Bro; 3 tubs butter, Voight, M & Co; 15 bxs o machines, Smith & C; 20 bbls tobacco, Carter, Bro & Co; 35 doz brooms, J Conne; 12 pails tobacco, J W Taiper; 10 do do, G & J Murg; 4 do do, 1 bbl do, J Zimmerman; 1 car o plow, H Collins; 142 bbls g apples, 1 do do cider, J W Fife; 9 sks c seed, A Hutchison; 1 bx butter, H Rea Jr; 4 pkgs cigars, E Wormser & Co; 186 oil sks, W Mullins; 8 bbls knobs, Kenser & Jones; 124 bdls iron, W F Townsend; 102 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 14.—11 bbls tobacco, Hay & D Rinehart; 1 tc sausage, 5 do lard, 25 bbls lard, 25 bbls soap, J R Parker; 7 do assorted, 1525 g noodles, Dalzell & Townsend; 42 sks pea nuts, 2 do d peaches, 5 bales sacks, J Dickey & Co; 25 bbls hominy, Bruggeman & O'Hara; 1 car grain, Ammon & R; 100 bbls flour, J J Pettitt; 340 bus barley, 80 do oats, 10 bgs c seed, 10 bbls d apples, 7 bgs c, 1 car oats, H Riddle, Son & Co; 45 sks barley, S Hood; 178 do do, J Gangwich; 100 bbls b hdls, McElroy & Co; 300 bus corn, W Welsh & Co; 50 sks wheat 1 car barley, in bulk, McHeary & Hood; 30 bbls butter, 9 bbls do, 4 bxs do, W H Graff & Co; 25 sks oats, 2 do sacks, Meanor & Harper; 15 bbls d apples, J A Graff; 17 do do, P Duff & Son; 357 bus c corn, 2 cars wheat and corn, J W Bomgardner; 15 hhds sugar, 10 tcs hams, 3 do beef, Watt, Lang & Co; 97 sks barley, Marshall, K & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Speck & Morrow; 3 cars s corn, Scott & Gosa; 20 bxs tobacco, Austin & Co; 25 kgs pep feet, K Kramer, B & Co; 1 car staves, Wm Hastings; 1 do scrap iron, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do staves, Burke & Wood.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 14.—1 bbl butter, 6 kgs a butter, Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 10 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car spelter, Moorhead & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 329 do hides, L Bradford; 100 bbls wines, Slipton & Wallace; 10 do do, J McCrickart & Co; 6500 ft lumber, R A Clark & Co; 6500 do, Union Planing Mill; 1 car meal, F Seiders & Co; 3 do do, J H Jacobs; 1 car flour, Shoemaker & Co; 24 bbls corn husks, W F & G Noble; 5 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 6 tubs butter, J A Graff & Co; 26 sks beans, J B Campbell; 6 bales tow, A Milliken & Co; 6 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 2 bbls d apples, 3 kgs lard, Bruggeman & O'Brian; 29 bbls d apples, 1 sk f seed, 7 kgs lard, 5 pkgs butter, 30 firkins do, 2 bbls do, W Welsh & Co; 1 bbl oil, Livingston & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 14.—106 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, W Weil & Co; 2 do metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 4 do brandy, R A & A Carson; 70 bdls paper, Frazier, M & Co; 10 bbls flour, J N Simeon; 1 bbl eggs, 4 bbls apples, G Meyer; 1 car lime, J R Coleman; 50 do lumber, A C Taggart; 1 do do, McKirdy & Marshall; 1 do do, Kennedy & Godfrey; 3 bxs farina; C Reiss; 1 car corn, Clark, Wilson & Co; 25 bbls whisky, P Andriessen.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 14.—1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 4 pkgs butter and eggs, D Zingg; 2 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do do butter, Seibert; 10 rolls leather, Graham & Spangler; 24 bbls flour, 15 do whisky, 10 do do, 100 do oats, Adams & Knox; 1 car metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 do do, McKnight & Co; 47 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 4 pkgs produce, L J Blanchard.

WEST PENNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 14.—1 car pig iron, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 7 cars mdse, Penna Salt Co; 116 sks oats, Yeoghtly & Kopp; 1 bx clothing, H Silverman; 30 dot brooms, W McCormick; 15 do do, Bromaker & Co; lot broom corn, McClelland & Co; 34 sks rye, W J Meek; 16 do potatoes; W C Spear

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, February 14.—5 sks rags, C Holmes; 600 bdls o boards, 25 bbls flour, A S Varian; 70 bdls o boards, C Bucky & Co; 15 sks wheat, McHane & Anjer; 2 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs butter, M W Rankin; 12 bbls flour, Robinson, Rea & Co; 473 bxs o glass, R C Schmertz; 393 do do, A King; 80 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 180 sks rye, 46 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 99 do do, Keil & Ritchert; 87 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 76 do do, McCracken G & Co; 25 bbls oil, W G McMinn; 24 hogs J Gordon.

NEW ORLEANS PER STEAMER EMPEROR—J S Dilworth & Co, 56 bbls molasses, 7 hhds sugar; Watt, Lang & Co, 21 bbls molasses, 13 hhds sugar; Carter, McGrew & Co, 40 bbls molasses; Atwell, Lee & Co, 10 bbls molasses; Head & Metzgar, 15 bbls molasses, 40 hhds sugar, 1 bag syrup; E Heazleton, 5 bbls molasses; Dr G S Hays, 20 pkgs furniture; J W Thursby, 10 pkgs glassed; Ortick & Co, 16 pkgs furniture; W Frank & Sons, 2 cakes b glass; M Heyl, 1 tobacco machine; J Pearson, 6 bxs medicine; Harris & Ewing, 18 bxs medicine; Owner, 5 bxs do; H E Sellers & Co, 5 bxs do; Henderson & Bro, 8 bxs do; A Kelly, 5 do; Jones & Co, 9 bxs do; J Loughridge, 1 box; Owner, 2 do do; Rice, Kiss & Co, 154 chairs; J A Graff, 2 bbls molasses; G Freylora, 12 pkgs; J Park, 6 pkgs; H P Schwartz, 11 bxs; W H Brill, 17 bxs mdse; J Laughter, 3 bxs h ware.

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No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

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SATURDAY, 18th inst., 4 P. M.

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Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

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fe7

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1871.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was swelling slowly last evening with five feet in the channel. Considerable snow fell on Monday night but where exposed to the sun it thawed freely, and prospects for more water are encouraging.

The Emperor, from Cincinnati, is the only arrival we have to report. She had a fair trip, including among other items, several lots of sugar and molasses.

The Rover, Capt. Greenlee, has a full cargo, and well out loose as soon as there is a little more water.

The Wild Duck, is due to-day and will at once commence loading for St. Louis. Capt. John W. Anawalt still retains command.

Every effort is being made to raise the St. Charles, and it is probable that within the next 24 hours she will be afloat.

The Juniata is due to-morrow from Cincinnati, and will return on Thursday night or Friday morning.

The old mail line has two boats leaving for Brownsville and Geneva daily, one at 5 A. M. and the other at 4:30 P. M.

The River Lake, Capt. Field, Savanna, Capt. Cox, and Rover, Capt. Greenlee, are announced for St. Louis.

The Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is up for Nashville, and will be the first boat out for the City of Rocks.

The Wabash, Capt. Rees Rees, is the only boat in port loading for New Orleans. Capt. Rees expects to get away about the latter part of the week.

The Glencoe left Memphis for Louisville on Sunday. Capt. Stockdale will doubtless reach home within the next week.

—A correspondent, an "interviewer," has been in Cincinnati. He has interviewed Miss Miller of the Commercial, and from the interviewer's account of that event: "Entering a commodious and well-appointed counting room, I inquired of one of the gentlemanly clerks for Mr. Halstead, and was told that I would find him in the editorial rooms on the ground floor, immediately in the rear. I passed through the door indicated, and found myself in the presence of a short, grey old gentleman with auburn hair, and whiskers slightly tinged with gray, who was running over a pile of exchanges with nervous rapidity. Pulling out my note-book, I introduced myself as a representative of the New York Sun, upon which he received me with a degree of cordiality that bordered on enthusiasm. I can only write one hundred and twenty words in a minute, and I found my pencil utterly inadequate to the task of keeping the track of his remarks, which meandered in complimentary expressions toward the Sun, mixed with indistinct allusions to the moon and stars and stern-wheel steamboats, poured out with such amazing volubility as to utterly confuse and bewilder me. I do remember one remark which struck me as being peculiar; he said the Sun was a very lively paper, but he never knew it to be the first paper to have a river column worth a cent. As the conversation was proceeding, pretty much all on one side, an acquaintance entered, and slapping the editor on the shoulder familiarly, saluted him with the remark: "How are you, Cuse?" which was responded to instantly: "why, I thought your Christian name was Murat, Mr. Halstead?" "Oh, you want to see Mr. Halstead, do you?" was the response. "You will find him in the next room." I subsequently learned that the cheerful gentleman who had been entertaining me was Constantine D. Miller, Esq., the champion river editor of the West.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday: The St. Charles was built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Captain J. B. Ford, in 1864, and sold to the People's Line, together with the St. Nicholas, for $100,000 each. She was afterwards sold at public sale by the People's Line and purchased by Gaylord, Gibson and Kilgour for over $50,000, who sold her to her present owners, Captain C. A. Bravo, Charles Hansen, Jos. Rolofing, of Pittsburgh, and Jos. Smith, jr., of Cincinnati, for $17,000. She was last valued at $27,000, and is insured in Pittsburgh offices for $15,000. The St. Charles, while the property of the People's Line of Louisville packets, was lengthened at Madison, the her Custom-house measurement being 704.99 tons.

—A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the appointment of a Marine Inspector, whose duty it will be to direct and oversee the removal of snags and any obstructions that may render navigation dangerous on the Western rivers; to protect works of improvement on said rivers and prevent tampering with the banks where injury may result. Also to have supervision over such beacons as are now or may be hereafter erected at points dangerous to navigation. The bill further provides a salary of $3,000, in addition to all necessary traveling expenses, payable quarterly.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the St. Charles: Captain Joseph Smith, jr., one of the principal owners of the St. Charles, informs us that, after the boat had been repaired last fall, her present owners were offered $27,000 for her, but the offer was declined. She was insured for $15,000 in Pittsburgh offices. The reason why she was not insured in Cincinnati offices was because Pittsburgh companies were willing to take the risks on her at half per cent. less than Cincinnati companies.

—The Sam. J. Hale, in descending the falls, Sunday afternoon, struck the rocks at the head of Butler and ran off over the dam above the bridge, causing her to take water freely, but was kept afloat and landed at the Portland wharf, where she lies with one foot of water over her dunnage in the hold, and is unloading her freight. The full amount of damage is not known. Captain Pink Varble was at the wheel, and a strong west wind was blowing at the time.

—Wood is abundant along the river from Cairo to the mouth of White river. Some of the best quality of wood can be procured at $2 a cord from boats, and $2 50 from the bank. Prices have declined fifty cents per cord within the last week or two.

—The cargo of the W. R. Arthur is valued at $180,000. Of this only $24,000 will be saved, according to the statement of O. Palmer, Esq., marine agent for the Board of Underwriters.

—The steamer Importer carried out of the Arkansas river into the Mississippi last week 2,315 bales of cotton, the largest load out of that stream for many years.

—The Exchange, finding her back freight scarce at Nashville, purchased on her own account a load of cedar, and departed for Pittsburgh Friday evening.

—David A. Winnie has bought the Admiral Farragut of John J. Borge, of Sioux City, for $4,000.

—The towboat A. J. Baker arrived safely at Vicksburg with 200,000 bushels of coal.

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ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

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jy28:27 Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

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B. F. KENNEDY,

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Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 109 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oct5:45

JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

jan1:57 Pittsburgh.

N. NELSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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D. W. ELDER,

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No. 116 Fifth Avenue, (Second Story.

nov7:23-W

A. BAILIE,

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Burke & Wood,

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Cause—The sleighing.

Mayor Callow yesterday morning disposed of thirteen cases.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight barrels of oil were shipped east on Monday.

Mrs. J. B. Miller drew the ladies' sewing machine, at the Widows' and Orphans' Fair, Allegheny, Monday night.

Thieves broke into Irwin's Cigar store, Smithfield street, Monday night, and robbed the till. No clue to the burglars.

A person whom we allow to remain anonymous yesterday treated a lady passenger in the Oakland cars and was mulcted by Mayor Brush in $50.

Fire Marshal Butler has issued certificates to three hundred and fifty Southside folk, sufferers by the late fire, entitling them to relief.

One of the Oakland passenger cars broke down on Fifth avenue yesterday. No lives lost, as they were running at the rate of three miles in four hours.

Several young men have "spouted" their watches to rise the "wherewith" to buy opera tickets and pay carriage hire for the coming opera season.

Office Rooms To-Let—Several fine office rooms can be had from Mr. Kerr, in Kerr's Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Messrs. Joseph Spratley and John Dodds, alias Fox, were arrested in Allegheny and jailed yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit money in East Liberty.

Mr. Boone has introduced into the Nebraska Legislature a resolution requiring Governor Butler to communicate to that body his reasons for refusing to deliver up Lincoln.

Yesterday afternoon, at Sharpsburg, a new body of I. O. O. F. was instituted by Grand Master Slack, assisted by J. A. Myler. The dedication of the hall and a banquet followed in the evening.

Miss Kate Culligan alleged before Justice Mozel, of East Birmingham, yesterday that Mrs. Catherine Hemphill, a boarder with her mother-in-law, had entered her house, and acted in a grossly disorderly manner. The Alderman issued a warrant.

Henry Fiher was yesterday committed by Mayor Callow for trial on a charge of habitual drunkenness, preferred by his wife. Dockets of Justice Mozel and the Mayor's Work-house show that this is not Fiher's first offending.

A Fire Warden's pole, quite thirty years old, has been unearthed by Fire Marshal Butler in the third story of the building on Liberty street, the Sixth street limit of the late fire. Any one putting in a duly authenticated claim can have the pole.

The Roman Catholics and the Pilgrim have joined hands. This was the case in New York City, and one benefit that Church made for the part $1,581 clear money in one day. They take a benefit at the Academy next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Joseph Peters, Wm. Weiser, John Henderson and Frank Leasure having chosen latterly to be shiftless and improvident, have annoyed the Fifth ward police squad. They have accommodated by the complaisant Allegheny Mayor with lodgment at Claremont.

B. C. Gibbon, Esq., a gentleman who has acquired some reputation as Principal of the Uniontown Academy, has been called to supply the place of Professor Wm. Wallace, who recently resigned from the position of Principal of the Lawrenceville Sub-district Public Schools.

Sixty-three years is a long while to live in one spot in America. Mr. Jacob M. Bechtel, of Reserve township, in addition to living 84 years in all, has resided for the former period in Allegheny county. He was a veteran of 1812, and served in General Tannehill's division.

G. C. McClung & Co., printers on Fifth avenue, were yesterday sued for larceny as bailee by A. Hemphill, Pittsburgh. Evidently the second says that he entrusted to their care certain cute to be used in printing some bills which they have retained. The Alderman issued his warrant.

Deutsch Baited Fuss.—The representation for the benefit of the French sufferers of the War, seems to be a great attraction, it is the object of all conversations and we have no doubt, considering its noble motives, it will be a pecuniary success. James T. Brady, thanker, will act as Treasurer.

Yesterday evening, the horses attached to a carriage in waiting at the Opera House, became frightened at the music, dashed up Fifth avenue, a fearful scene, threatening the lives of pedestrians at the crossings, and leaving a lady out of the carriage. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Messrs Reeves and Andrew Ackley, together with Robert Coleman, are now in Harrisburg; the two former are on Barr's bond, and are doubtless interested in his success. Barr's chances are represented as improving; it is said that the feeling that the printing should be let to the lowest bidder is gaining ground.

A countryman named Thompson, his wagon and a street car, all participated in an accident on Ohio street yesterday. Thompson was driving, he says, when the car passed him at a break-neck pace, threw him off and dashed into a street car, demolishing the front platform and the wagon. At the last report the horses felt down from exhaustion and were soured.

Anna Mahoney, a resident of Fenian Row, Monday called Alderman McAdams, at Soho, and lodged an information, charging her husband, Michael of that ilk, with divers offenses not in harmony with his marriage vow. The grounds of the complaint included an ejection of the wife from their common premises. Mahoney found that his sport involved his being locked up for $500. In default he was committed to jail.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association was held last night, in the hall of the Society at the Home, Duquesne Way. Addresses were delivered by a number of gentlemen.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, February 22, when the address will be delivered by Miss Matilda Hindman. The lady is a forcible and eloquent speaker, and will, no doubt, attract a crowded audience.

Bad manners are at all times to be deprecated. Infractions of good breeding have generally no other penalty attached than the cheek rebuke of fastidious friends. Judge Neale, named Neale, who may be, for aught that we know, a very respectable personage, signalized his advent at Hon. Mozel's Police House, by disorderly conduct which caused his arrest, and enforced Mayor Brush, at the hearing yesterday, to impose upon him a fine of $50.

John Farrel, on Monday, got into an altercation with two Italians named John Gattino and Joseph Carrescos. On being apprehended on a charge of assault and battery on a girl named Rosa Rosa, Farrel found a dirk with him and his companions before the Mayor asserted that Farrel had a dirk which he proposed to use upon them. The Mayor, however, did not seem to regard this part of the complaint, fined Farrel $5 and costs for raising a disturbance, and dismissed the other parties.

Officer Moore, whose mishap in his encounter with Arnold and Hartman most readers will recollect, yesterday had a surgical operation performed upon his arm. It will be remembered that he received a pistol shot in the arm. He had felt for some days some serious inconvenience in the lower parts of it, and a surgeon expressed the opinion that the ball, which had never been extracted, was the cause of his discomfort, and that it had been gradually slipping down. His arm was operated upon, and the ball and the raised spotz was found to cover a tumor.

Kate Wahoo yesterday, before Mayor Callow, made an information against Mary Ann Anet for adultery. The name of Jennie Harris, the keeper of a disreputable house in Allegheny, was mentioned with that of the respondent. Mary's husband is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary for larceny. Going behind the scenes at Mayor Callow's Work-house, show that this is not Fiter's first offending.

**A Five Wardee